

THESE FEW LINES.

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one man, no matter if that man be the best and the soberest man in the whole country. It is not good business sense.

Yesterday Mr. Carlisle went over to New York, nobody knew he was gone until the snoop clerk of the Fifth avenue hotel told a meddling newspaper man. The dispatch which broke the news of Washington's loss and New York's gain, stated that Mr. Carlisle "would not register." The horrible suspicion presented itself that possibly he had gone over to meet Geo. R. Peck. Later dispatches, however, revealed the fact that the secretary had only gone on for a "conference with leading New York bankers." Mr. Carlisle did most of the talking at the confab. The purpose being to reassure the omnipotent persons who had "brought the pressure to bear" for the bond issue that congress would not interfere. Shades of our revolutionary forefathers! Think of the official in whom is vested the discretionary power of this great republic pleading and cowering before a few money monopolists, striving to hold them to their part in the conspiracy. These gold bugs pressed Mr. Carlisle into this pickle and now refuse to take the dishonest robber booty off his hands. President Tappan, of the Gallatin National bank, asked Mr. Carlisle how large subscription for the bonds was already promised, to which the secretary craftily replied, "I have not charged my mind with the figures." For a couple of weeks past Mr. Carlisle has been flamboyantly giving to the press figures as to the promised subscription which ran airily up into the hundreds of millions, but it was convenient to forget all that on this occasion. What an accommodating mind Mr. Carlisle has; he can make it a blank or "change it" to suit the emergency.

Does not this consultation of our secretary with the New York bankers rather bolster up Senator Plumb's charge that "Wall street and the United States treasury are in partnership?"—only he made that charge when there was a republican secretary of the treasury.

GRAND MASTER SOVEREIGN'S INJUNCTION.

This great move on the part of the Knights of Labor is the most momentous act since the second "Declaration of Independence" at Omaha on July 4, 1892. It is scarcely possible that it will gain the case in the monopoly-owned courts, but the great jury of the people will weigh the arguments and register their verdict at the ballot box. Oh, it is glorious that these high and haughty partners of the money power of the world can be brought up standing by the hard-handed tollers of the land and compelled to make serious and respectful answer in the high courts as to the legality, the wisdom, and the justice of their acts. Herein consists the victory: Gold bugs arraigned by mudsills and hayseeds. When such things as this can be, say not to me, my good but pessimistic brother, that our just and righteous cause cannot move on to victory without bloody revolution. Quote me no more from an hundred-year-old epoch. Our new-world ignorance is too lamentably great, but it is high wisdom beside the bondage to caste superstition of a century ago. We shall win a true republic with the ballot, and we shall hold it forever with our schools.

THE INCOME TAX.

Tammany-Chief Croker ran over from New York last week to add emphasis to the capitalistic protest against the income tax. Low-browed, small-eyed Bourke Cochran will fight his eloquent best against this bill—to no purpose;

the bill will pass the house, but that's not saying that it will become a law. But there is no telling what will happen; events have the bit in their teeth and the will of the common people may yet penetrate congress.

Our Populist representatives have framed an income tax bill which will be offered by Mr. Pence as an amendment. Many thanks to Colorado for reinforcing Kansas with so brainy and brave a man as Lafe Pence. John Davis will speak on this bill, and of course every Populist will vote for it whatever shape it may be battered into. Even a faulty income tax will be better than none. Moreover, it will be easier for the whole camel to get under the tent after he gets his nose inside.

SIBLEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It would have been an immense pity if Mr. Sibley had insisted upon resigning. I do not wonder that he wanted to. It's enough to nauseate a mummy to listen to the hypocritical talk of congressmen day after day and watch their desperate efforts to evade doing anything for the public good. Every democratic and republican orator who has cleft the smoke-befouled air of the house with tariff oratory for the past month has wailed his wail first and foremost in the interest of the honest yeoman or of the sons of toil in the mines and the shops. The American workingman is batted like a base ball from one side of the house to the other. Republicans pitch him across the aisle with a yell and a claim that he is in his present tattered condition "because the McKinley law is threatened." Democrats catch the workingman on the fly and bat him back with a whoop and declare that he is starving and freezing because he has had too much McKinleyism.

No wonder that Mr. Sibley longs to be out of the range of weary lawyers with endless tongues; he is a brave, true man and will do strong service for a civilized money system, about which, and many other things, he has such clear thought that it is passing strange that he is so off on the tariff as to believe that McKinleyism protects the workingman. The present riots among the miners in his own state and the general hard-up condition of the workers in the shops and mills ought to teach Mr. Sibley that whatever other good the tariff may do it does not afford any protection to the American laborer from the "pauper labor of Europe." For are not these present rioting miners "Poles, Huns, Slavs" but lately "pauper laborers" who were imported by the protected mine owners purposely to compete with and to displace unprotected Americans? The interminable tariff, with its manifold chance for talk on both sides, is wisely ruled out of Populist issues. The tariff will not be difficult of a wise adjustment after "Money, Land and Transportation" shall have been put in good shape.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

This scheme has begun its assault on congress. Senator Morgan is the leader of the force and introduced the bill in the senate. All sorts and shapes of pressure will be brought to bear to cajole congress into granting \$100,000,000 to the canal corporation. All manner of "safeguards to the government" will be promised, all of which will be blank farce. Cleveland favors the scheme and will bring his office plums into requisition. But the canal won't go. Congress will not dare to bond the country for another gigantic corporation steal; see if it does. Congress keeps a weather eye on the people and they are waking up.

REFORMERS IN CONGRESS.

Hon. John Davis is one of the most

indefatigable workers I ever knew. He seldom sends a letter without enclosing some instructive document; he sends great quantities of reform literature all over the country, thus sowing seed plentifully for future harvest of enlightened public sentiment.

Jerry Simpson is constantly gaining power and prestige. He is a tireless attendant of the house sessions, and ranks foremost in argument and quick wit.

I am likely to amend my estimate of U. S. Hall, of Missouri. He is on the right side of every question thus far, and though claiming to be, and doubtless believing himself a democrat, he is no man's slave. His fight for the income tax has brought out qualities which place him among the leaders of the house.

There are a number of democratic members, honest and true, who will be with us when the parting of the ways becomes inevitable. The same is true of republican members who, though now feeling themselves honor-bound to obey party dictations, will be all right when the new deal shall take place.

Courage, reformers, the right is bound to prevail. Did not the old parties have to tumble to pieces when the republican party was formed?—and nobody got hurt.

ANNIE L. DIGGS.

A Single Tax Meeting.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Henry George addressed a crowded house last night at the People's theater on "Hard Times and the Cure." The meeting was held under the auspices of the Manhattan single tax club. Mr. George was introduced by the president of the club, Alfred Bishop Mason, and was greeted with three cheers. He began his address with a reference to the Liberty bell, which had been sent abroad to call the public's attention to the need of charity. "This great bell, which in 1776 rang for the birth of liberty," he said, "rings liberty's downfall to-day."

The present hard times he declared to be but an intensification of the poverty that had been chronic for years. The panic had been brought on by the tremendous increase of land values which developed a land boom that had burst. As soon as this panic passed over, land values would go up till the boom broke again.

Mr. George criticized President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, for proposing twenty-three remedies in the World and not one the right one. He scored the labor leaders for advocating no better cure than organized charity, instead of unorganized. The holding of land out of use, he said kept labor idle. There was enough idle land on Manhattan Island to set every one at work if the people could get at it. He proclaimed the single tax as the golden key that would unlock the idle land of the country.

The Black Flag.

CHICAGO, February 2.—General Master Workman James R. Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, declared, in an address on the bond issue last night, that "the black flag of anarchy is floating over the United States treasury department at Washington, and that when the November election should come the working people of this country would rise in their might and by means of the ballot change the condition of affairs."

In some sections of the west there is a complaint that snow, so essential for the wheat, has not yet arrived. There's plenty of snow, however, in the mountains, like money in New York, hence those crazy farmers should not mutter about the supply, for there is plenty.—Chicago Express.

ONCE MORE.

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them. Every inch of space upon the floor was taken. It was a brilliant as well as a large assemblage. The appearance of the speaker of the house upon the floor engaged in debate was, of itself, a remarkable as well as an unusual thing.

The majority for the bill—64—exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the democratic members of the ways and means committee. When the speaker announced the vote, cheer followed cheer upon the democratic side. Papers, hats, congressional records, and, in fact, anything which democrats could lay their hands upon were flung high in the air, and amid a perfect pandemonium the house adjourned.

Allotment of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Secretary Carlisle has authorized the following statement regarding the allotment of the bonds:

"The secretary of the treasury has considered the proposals submitted for the new 5 per cent. loan and accepted all bids naming a higher price than 117 2/3. The proposals submitted at the upset price have been scaled down 5.331 per cent. and the amount of bonds allotted under this reduction, together with the subscription accepted in full, is \$50,000,000.

"A notice will be sent to each subscriber advising him of the acceptance of his subscription, informing him when the bonds will be ready and stating the amount to be deposited in payment of the principle and premium. The accrued interest to date of deposit at the rate of interest realized by the subscribers will be added by the assistant treasurer, with whom the deposits are to be made.

"The bonds will be delivered by the department after payment is made, to the address given by the subscriber, or they may be sent to the assistant treasurer, with whom the deposit is made."

The Moore-Funston Case.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Arguments were heard to-day by the house committee on elections on the contested case of Moore vs. Funston, from Kansas. Fourteen of the fifteen members of the committee were present. H. L. Moore, the contestant, who is here, was represented by S. W. Moore, the attorney of Kansas City, and ex-Congressman John J. Hemphill, of South Carolina. Ex-Senator Perkins, of Kansas, made the argument in behalf of Mr. Funston, the sitting member.

Members of the committee asked numerous questions of the lawyers showing that they wanted all the facts. The record is the most voluminous of any pending. There are four briefs on file also—two on a side—and they are so bulky it will require a great deal of study for the committee to digest the hundreds of points made. The committee will hardly be able to reach a conclusion inside of six weeks.

One of the Millions.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., February 4.—A political sensation was created here to-day by Hon. A. H. Livingston wiring his withdrawal as applicant for United States attorney of this district, to President Cleveland, renouncing his allegiance to the democratic and accession to the Populist party. He will, to-morrow, issue an address denouncing the Cleveland-Cockrell-Walker deal, and the national and state administration. His defection will probably prove a serious blow to south Missouri democrats.